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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

USSR CONSTRUCTION WORK PROGRESSES;  
SEVERAL MINISTRIES FAIL TO MEET PLAN

[Numbers in parentheses refer to the appended sources.]

General Developments in Construction

The "Azovstal'sstroy" Trust of the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises has been awarded the Order of Lenin for outstanding work in the reconstruction of the "Azovstal'" Metallurgical Plant.

The "Koksokhimmontazh" Trust, Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, has been awarded the Red Labor Banner for outstanding work in the reconstruction of coke-chemical plants.(1)

During 1949, the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises increased its volume of capital construction over 1948, but failed to fulfill the year plan. The same applies to construction organizations of the Ministry of Transportation and the Ministry of Petroleum Industry.

Builders have been given definite instructions not to scatter their financial and material resources and their labor forces on numerous construction projects, but to concentrate them on the most important ones. However, not all construction organizations have followed these instructions. As a result, the Ministry of Construction of Machine-Building Enterprises and construction organizations of the Ministry of Coal Industry fulfilled the 1949 plan for volume of contracted construction work, but did not meet the plan for construction of new industrial plants.

There are serious shortcomings in the work of planning organizations. Some organizations, including "Kuzbassshakhtoprojekt," do not adapt their work to practical requirements, their plans often contain serious errors, and technical documents are sent to construction projects considerably delayed.

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RSFSR Oblasts

In Chelyabinsk Oblast, only 76.3 percent of the 1949 plan for capital construction was fulfilled. In Sverdlovsk Oblast, several important building organizations, including "Trubstroy," "Tagilstroy" and "Uralsmashstroy," did not meet the plan.(2)

During the past 4 years, 200 million rubles in loans were granted to residents of Sverdlovsk City and Sverdlovsk Oblast for individual housing construction. With the help of these funds, metallurgical workers, machine builders, and miners built more than 8,600 houses. Each house has two or three rooms and a kitchen. As a rule, each house has a plot for a vegetable garden or orchard. In the area of Sverdlovsk Marshaling Station, a new settlement for locomotive engineers has been built, called "Poselok mashinistov" (engineers' settlement).(3)

The settlements of petroleum workers in the Zhiguli Mountains, Kuybyshev Oblast, have been growing steadily. During the past few years, new schools, stores, and hospitals have been built. In 1949, Zhiguli petroleum workers received over 7,000 square meters of new housing. In 1950, large capital investments are to be made for further housing construction in these settlements. A large building of the "Stavropol'neft'" Trust is under construction in the workers' settlement of Zhigulevsk.(4)

During 1949, 210 new buildings were put to use in Stalingrad, including 172 dwellings. This means three new buildings were completed every third workday. At present there are 220 construction projects in Stalingrad.(5)

The reconstruction of Stalingrad requires large numbers of workers. At present, 110 voluntary workers from Voroshilovskiy Rayon of the city are helping on construction projects.(6)

In 1950, 18 apartment houses will be reconstructed or newly built in towns of Leningrad Oblast. Apartment houses of eight and 12 apartments are being built in Luga, Lomonosov, Gatchina, Mga, Kingisepp, and Tikhvin. A five-apartment house is being reconstructed in Vyborg. All these buildings will be ready for occupancy in 1950. In addition, various enterprises and trusts are doing a large amount of construction in towns of the oblast.(7)

The settlement of Nikel', Pechengskiy Rayon, Murmansk Oblast, has been reconstructed since the war. A great deal of construction was done during 1949 and many multistoried buildings were built on Gvardeyskiy Prospekt. Construction workers have completed several hundred square meters of housing above plan.(8)

The number of kolkhoz settlements in Tuva Autonomous Oblast is growing steadily. During 1949, about 1,000 families moved out of nomads' tents into new homes. In 1950, 1,500 more dwellings are to be built in the oblast. Construction brigades have been formed in most of the kolkhozes. The government has given the kolkhozes considerable aid in building new houses.(9)

Many multistoried stone buildings and over 1,000 individual houses have been built in Irkutsk since the war. In the center of the city there are new buildings of the "Vostsibugol'" (East Siberian Coal) Combine and of the Administration of the East Siberian Railroad System, as well as buildings for the institute of foreign languages, and six secondary and primary schools. Over 200,000 square meters of streets are asphalted.(10)

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The new Krasnoflotskiy Rayon of Khabarovsk City has greatly changed in the past 4 years. The government allocated over half a million rubles to the construction of individual houses in this rayon. Hundreds of workers' families received apartments in large buildings; new schools have been built; the highway connecting Krasnoflotskiy Rayon with the center of Khabarovsk has been asphalted; construction of the FZO school has been completed; and new food stores and consumers' goods stores have been opened.(11)

#### Ukrainian SSR

During 1949, construction workers of "Yuzhtyazhstroy" (Construction of Southern Heavy Industry Enterprises) Trust in the Ukraine achieved a high degree of labor mechanization and were successful in using high-speed labor methods. They completed 29,000 square meters of housing and gained several million rubles' worth of profit.(12)

Marganets, founded in 1938, is the newest town in the Dnepr region. The town has been completely reconstructed since the war, and it now has 30,000-40,000 inhabitants. Many miners moved into new homes during 1949. Over 1,200 engineers, technicians, teachers, and doctors are employed in this town. Regular city bus lines have been established and sidewalks have been asphalted. Construction of new buildings for the Hall of Soviets, the Administration of the "Nikopol'-Marganets" Trust, etc., is being planned.(13)

During 1949, 900 individual homes of two, three, and four rooms were built in Kiev and rayon centers of Kiev Oblast. Their total living area amounts to 50,000 square meters. Individual builders of Kiev Oblast received loans from the state totaling 5 million rubles more in 1949 than in 1948.(14)

The city of Zaporozh'ye has been almost completely reconstructed and is growing constantly. During 1949, 100,000 square meters of housing were built in this city. Several hundred families of workers at Zaporozhstal', Dneprostroy, Zaporozhstroy, the "Kommunar" Plant, and other enterprises of the city recently moved into new apartments. Streets and sidewalks are being asphalted and electricity has been installed in workers' settlements.(15)

In 1949, metallurgical and coke-chemical workers of Zaporozh'ye received about 70,000 square meters of housing. In the new section of the city, the "Zaporozhstroy" Trust had built 90 multistoried houses by 1 January. A large 134-apartment house was built in a 4-month period near the Dneproges dam for metallurgical workers of the "Zaporozhstal'" Plant. In January, the "Zaporozhstroy" Trust will complete 30 more multistoried houses.(16)

A new miners' settlement is being built on the bank of the Saksagan' River, near the Mine imeni Frunze, Krivorozhskiy Rayon, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast. The settlement will consist of 86 houses, the first 20 of which are now being completed.

A new settlement, "Pobeda," is being built at the Mine imeni Komintern, and the "Pioner" settlement is being expanded. A new 24-apartment house with central heating and bathrooms is to be built at this location.

A workers' settlement was recently built near the gas deposits of Dashava, which supply gas to Kiev. The houses in this settlement have running water, gas, electricity, and radio.

The settlements of petroleum workers, including Skhodnitsa, imeni Franko, Modrichi, and others, are also being expanded. Apartment houses have been built in the workers' settlement of the paper combine in Zhidachev.

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Construction workers of L'vov have completed a number of industrial buildings and dwellings.(17)

#### Estonian SSR

Narva, an important industrial center of Soviet Estonia, was seriously damaged during the war. Of 3,162 houses, only 198 remained. The city is now being reconstructed. Old enterprises have been restored and new ones are under construction. There are new schools, technical schools, polyclinics, hospitals, theaters, and other cultural institutions.(18)

#### Belorussian SSR

Over 1,000 schools were built in Belorussian villages during 1949. Eighty schools were built in towns. At present, 250 more schools are under construction in towns and villages. They will be completed by the beginning of the next school year.(19)

#### Georgian SSR

During 1949, 133,092,100 rubles were invested in capital construction in Tbilisi. The year plan was fulfilled 100.3 percent. Considerable work was done to improve conditions in the city. A water main 8.3 kilometers long was installed in Saburtalo Rayon, new sewer pipes were laid, and water pipes were replaced and reconstructed.

One of the largest construction projects of Tbilisi is the construction of bulkheads on the right and left banks of the Kura River. On the left bank, this work was completed in 1949 between the bridges imeni Marks and imeni Elkabidze.(20)

According to the general plan for the development of Tbilisi, a great deal of construction will be done in 1950 in Saburtalo Rayon. This city rayon will be transformed into well-developed district with new streets and attractive buildings. The Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR, the Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers, and the Medical and Polytechnical institutes will have new buildings in this area. The largest construction project in Tbilisi will be the construction of an embankment on the left bank of the Kura River.(21)

Construction of the Tbilisi Locomotive Repair Plant is in progress. By 21 December, construction workers of this project had fulfilled the 1949 plan 116 percent.(22)

A new three-story apartment house was completed at the end of December 1949 for young workers of the Zestafoni Ferroalloy Plant imeni Beriya. This is one of many houses built in the workers' settlement in recent months. Workers and engineers of the plant built 20 houses for their own needs. Twenty-three similar houses and a building for technical engineering personnel are now under construction.(23)

#### Azerbaydzhan SSR

Construction is progressing in rayon centers of Azerbaydzhan. A large hotel and a secondary school, as well as new dwellings, were recently completed in Agdam, a center of cotton industry. A new electric power plant has been put into operation in the Shemakha rayon center. New buildings for schools, hotels, and libraries have been completed in Nukha and other rayon centers. Water mains were installed in Yardymla and Kel'badzhar. A large amount of construction is going on in Nakhichevan', Kirovabad, Lenkoran', and other towns of Azerbaydzhan.(24)

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During December and January, a new settlement of prefabricated houses grew up in Mingechaur, near the Kura River. Continuous assembly methods are being used in the construction of these houses. They are intended for workers, engineers and employees of Mingechaur construction projects.(25)

#### Kirgiz SSR

Construction organizations of Kirgizia have slightly improved their operation. The volume of capital construction in 1949 increased 15 percent over 1948. The following organizations fulfilled the year plan: Construction Administration of the Dystrovka-Rybach'ye railroad line, the Kok-Yangak Administration of "Sredazshakhtostroy" (Construction of Central Asian Mining Enterprises) Trust, capital construction sections of the Kyzyl-Kiya Mine and of the Combine imeni Frunze, Khaydarkan Combine, and others. However, capital construction is still lagging seriously in Kirgiz SSR. The 1949 plan for centralized capital investments was completed only 92.5 percent, including 80 percent for republic enterprises.

The ministries and construction organizations of Kirgizia have not yet realized the importance of construction work. The "Kirostroy" Trust of the Ministry of Communal Economy, which supervises construction of communal and cultural buildings, as well as housing, has continuously failed to meet its plans. In 1949, only 76.5 percent of the capital construction plan was completed. Of eight construction sectors and oblast construction offices, only three fulfilled their plans. Of 28 construction projects, only seven met the plan. The trust complains of a shortage of labor, machinery, and construction materials. However, the available material resources are being utilized in an unsatisfactory manner due to inadequate supervision by the ministry and the trust.(26)

#### Turkmen SSR

The Ashkhabad Construction and Assembly Administration of the "Soyuzmontazh-zhilstroy" Trust is the leading construction enterprise of the city. It fulfilled the 1949 year plan 110 percent, built 1,600 square meters of housing above plan, and trained more than 50 skilled workers in various specialties. This administration has the largest construction projects in the city, including reconstruction of the glass plant and construction of a new brick plant and dwellings. High-speed, assembly-line methods are being used in construction work.(27)

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2. Pravda, No 33, 2 Feb 50
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